Important Arrest Made in Connection With Oakland Dvnamite Outrage.

Oakland, Cal., April 25 .- In close confinement in the city prison is one of the who was seen skulking along 1370 Ninteenth avenue, in which lived Supervisor James Gallagher and his ment for all obligations due the govwife, was shattered into a tottering ernment, the free coinage of silver, and a development, and is shaped at each day? portance of this man's arrest, whose identity is kept a close secret by the be kept at a parity, and we would not police, overshadows any steps heretofore taken by the sleuths in the case. the benefit of other nations. Postal can fail to see that other besides eco-It is whispered that the suspect is savings banks would furnish that amclosely connected with the crime, and ple security which is not now guaran- is not a product of economic life, yet through his capture the local detectived by private banking institutions, what force is greater? Does not the tives have hopes of getting at the very and by varying the interest slightly as caste system of India shape the whole fountain-head of what is termed by money was in greater or less demand

Under Close Guard.

The arrest was made last evening by down clues which gradually led to the instead of the people may receive the whereabouts of the suspect.

He was taken, closely guarded, to police headquarters, was closely ques- ably on the postal savings bank bill, rise out of economic conditions, or was tanks at the city prison awaiting fur- been desired, and advocated by many itable and liberty-loving mountainther examination at the hands of the postmaster generals, and will be of detectives who maintain the greatest considerable benefit. secrecy in the affair. The arrest of Yet while a stable and adequate curthe man is admitted; it is agreed that rency is much to be desired, it does not through the fortunes of a disinterested he is the one important link in the cut much of a figure with the properwhole dynamiting outrage; it is admit-tyless and moneyless man. With an ted that everything points to his guilt and that he is evidently one of the two expenses increasing at the rate of 30 men seen near the house just prior to or 40 per cent, while his wages may inthe explosion. But that is all that is crease 10 or 15 per cent. Under a conmade known concerning the mysterious tracting currency he finds his wages prisoner and his capture.

Daughter of Friend of the Kaiser Ran Away and Came to the United States.

New York, April 25 .- A pretty romance has been revealed by the receipt at the office of the North German electricity and labor-saving machinery Lioyd Steamship company here of a have enabled labor to multiply its proletter from the German empress, Au- ductive powers a hundred fold. They guste Victoria, to be forwarded to Im- have not increased wages, lessened the migration Inspector Hohlan at the amount of labor required to make a United States immigration office at living, nor decreased by any appreci-Galveston, Tex. It conveys the thanks able extent the cost of living. The of the empress for the inspector's work sweat shop employe toils as hard over in finding for her a youthful runaway, his sewing machine for as little wages Miss Irene Weinberger.

Miss Weinberger is the daughter of ago, of whom Hood tells us in the what it would exchange for. Accordman army, a close friend of the em- that the cost of shirts is much less, bor its exchange value, which depends peror and empress. When she disap- The cost of shoes turned out by mapeared six months ago, search was at chinery more than human in its pro- of living which the laborer will be satonce begun and it was finally found ductive power is little if any less than that she had sailed on a North German when they were the entire product of labor to the capitalist is all that he Lloyd steamer for Galveston. Inspector human labor, and the condition of the can squeeze out of it, and the capitalist Hohlan, who was assigned to find her, machine worker is worse than that of pockets this surplus value. In other learned that she had married Heinrich the hand worker of earlier days. von Barien, and that the pair were living happily in Nuces county, Texas. It is understood that parental forgiveness increase in productive power that ma-has been extended the bride.

HIS WORRY ENDED.

New York, April 25 .- Eugene Munbeen worried by financial matters.

F. L. RYAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I

have used your Bitters for stomach trouble

and it cured me, and has been the means of

preserving my life. I willingly add my testi-

of Some Social Problems.

BY NORMAN B. DRESSER.

Just at present currency reform is for profit. Karl Marx is the prophet occupying a great deal of public at- of socialism and his book, "Capital," if this congress will pass any measure irredeemable currency issued direct to ception of history, it may be worth the people, accepted by the govern- while to briefly examine it.

banks would meet these requirements. them a conspiracy to rid the communi- its flexibility would be insured, and it its people, yet it is a religious, not an money. But our government has given bigot of history, determined for fifty Captain of Detectives Peterson in per- over to such corporations its functions years or more the manner in which son after a day's hard work in running of issuing money so that the bankers

The committee has reported favortioned by Captain Petersen and his and this may be passed if Czar Cannon it born out of the unquenchable desire force of detectives, and is now in the permits it. Such a measure has long

expanding currency he finds his living will say it is for the purpose of ex-expenses increasing at the rate of 30 ploiting its people, but while this refalling faster than his cost of living. He looks abroad and finds that there s poverty and low wages in countries having widely different monetary sys-

It is evident that the causes of poverty and hard times must lie in something more fundamental than any of those which we have been examining. It is not because less wealth is produced that the worker does not get a larger share, for never in the history of the world has the productive forces of labor been greater than today. Steam, as did the seamstress of fifty years

Where does this surplus value go? Who gets the benefit of this immense chinery gives to labor?

Marx and His Theories.

Karl Marx says this surplus value is zell. a manufacturer, killed himself absorbed by the capitalist in the form early today by throwing himself from of profits, interest and rent. He ina seventh-story window in the Van sists that the capitalistic form of pro-Dyck apartments in West Seventy-sec- question shall cease and all profits, and street, where he lived. He had interest and rent be abolished; that Looking at the subject in a general

NONEED TO SUFFER

FROM STOMACH, LIVER OR KIDNEY ILLS

JUST READ THESE TWO LETTERS

Is It Possible or Necessary? A Study

tention. Congress is trying to tinker in which his theories are enunciated, is up some kind of a bill that will meet the economic Bible of the Socialists. the approval of the bankers, the needs His book is hard reading because of the ordinary moneyless man having deep, but can be easily understood by but little consideration. It is doubtful anyone at all familiar with political economy. In it he formulates two thethat will be the slightest improvement ories, one that of the materialistic conon anything we now have. Something ception of history; the other a theory more radical than what is now pro- of values based on those of Ricardo posed is necessary to give us a curren- and Rodbertus, but carried out in an Nineteenth avenue with a mysterious cy adequate to the needs of the country original manner. While the arguments in his arms a few moments and sufficiently elastic to meet the for or against socialism do not rest varying conditions of exchange. An upon the truth or falsity of his con-

> the establishment of postal savings period by the economic life of the people, by the manner in which goods are Gold, silver and currency would thus produced and distributed. He makes everything depend upon economic be selling our silver at half price for forces, yet no one who reads history social, industrial and political life of could not be arbitrarily contracted and economic institution? Read the "Rise of expanded as can now be done by the the Dutch Republic" and see now the private interests which control the religious wars of Philip, the bloodiest production and distribution were carried on. See what a change in the art and commerce of Europe was made by eers? Have the changed conditions in war, waged in behalf of its people by duct was \$496,061,357, leaving a a great nation. I know that socialists suit may follow to a limited degree, no primary motive, or that such results will be the greatest or the most farreaching.

> > great leaders. Society is not an autom- us a total wage fund of \$213,222,921. aton acted upon solely by material and reduces the actual profits on acbeen made? This conception is an attempt to formulate a precise and ac- ciation of printing material. Had the society. While this law may hold good in the physical world, it can apply only partially to society, as long as man can be influenced by ideals and has the power of choice.

Marx's theory of values is that ommodities and labor have use value and exchange value. Use value arises from the adaptation of an article to satisfy human needs; exchange value upon the cost of labor, or the standard isfied with. The value in the use of words, the capitalist buys labor for money and sells his product for money, and the difference between these two amounts is the surplus value created

Capital Does Not Absorb Surplus Value.

I admit at once that labor creates tempt to prove that capital does not get it, or at least does not keep it. production shall be for use and not way, we would say that if capital re-

tains this surplus value, then in those countries or industries where the wages were the lowest, there the profits of the capitalist would be the highest; where wages are high, there profits would be low; where labor-saving machinery was the most highly developed, there profits would be high and wages low, and that with the improvement of labor-saving machinery, which added to the productive power of labor, pro-

fits would increase. Yet common observation shows that this is not true. In England the capitalist is satisfied with a return of 3 or 4 per cent on his capital, yet his low profits are not because labor receives high wages, for wages are lower than in this country, where the average re-turn to capital is considerably higher. In new countries or the newer parts of an old country wages are comparatively high, but the profits of capital are also high. Thirty or forty years fore railways and other labor-saving machinery were introduced, were not both wages and profits higher than to-

This is universally true and can be proven so conclusively that it seems extraordinary that it should have es-

caped the attention of Marx. But let us examine the theory in the light of a more detailed examination of specific industries. We will take the printing industry as an example of a competing industry employing a large proportion of skilled labor, and where the employers do not have the advantage of child and female labor, and in which the union and other causes have kept wages up.

The Printing Industry.

According to the census report there were, in 1905, 26,442 printing establishments in the United States, with an aggregate capital of \$385,006,604. They employed 250,149 wage earners, or an average of about ten to each shop. The wages amounted to \$176,919,093, or an average of about \$687 per year for each employe. Other expenses amount-Cuba and the Philippines been brought terials cost \$123,470,804. The total outed to \$102,466,410, while the raw malay for these three items was \$397,-856,307. The value of the finished proprofit of \$98,250,050, or about 25 per cent on the capital invested, which figures out a profit of \$1.40 per day on each employe. But the great majority honest man believes that this was the of these printing establishments were small and the employers or capitalists were probably also workers. Part of these profits must therefore be consid-This conception of history leaves out ered as wages. Assuming that there of account the power of choice, the were two proprietors-wage-earners for sense of justice, the human will, the each shop, and giving them the same force of great ideas, the influence of wage as the other workers, this gives conditions, else how could advances to- count of capital to \$61,901,222, or a litward a higher civilization ever have the over 15 per cent, which is not excessive, considering the rapid deprecurately defined law of evolution for entire profits been turned into the wage fund, it would have increased the wages of all the employes, including the proprietor-workers, by only about 70 cents per day. Certainly the printers have not robbed their employes to any great extent, and probably many employes actually received more money in a year than did many of their employers.

The Shoe Industry.

Take the shoe industry as another example of a purely capitalistic and competitive business employing a smaller amount of skilled labor, paying bor-saving machinery. the same authority referred to above, there were 1,316 establishments engaged in making shoes. The capital invested was \$122,526,093, the number of employes was 158,735, and they were paid in wages an aggregate sum of \$777,663,362, an average of \$490 per year. Other expenses and cost of materials amounted to \$216,657,129,or a total outlay per year of \$294,423,491. The total value of the finished product was \$320, 107,458, leaving a net profit of \$25,634, surplus value, but deny and shall at- 049, or about 20 per cent on the invest-This may seem like a large ment. profit, but had all the profits been added to the wages it would have increased them only about 46 cents per day, not an amount sufficiently large to create a revolution over.

The Cotton Industry.

I will take one more example, that of the cotton industry, in which labor receives the lowest wage. Their conditions are the worst, and a large proportion of the workers are women and children. In 1905 there were 1,977 cotton mills in this country, with a capital of \$605,100,164. There were 317,196 workers, who earned in wages \$104,-289,463, or an average of about \$328 per year, less than \$1 per day. Other expenses and cost of material amounted to \$311.978.449, making the total or to \$311,978,449, making the total expenses for everything \$416,267,912. The value of the product was \$442,451,218, leaving a profit of \$26,183,306, a little over 4 per cent, and this during a period when the country was generally prosperous. Had the entire profit gone to the wage-earners it have added only \$82.50 per year, or little over 23 cents per day, surely not an amount sufficient to raise these un derpaid workers into a condition of

I have no doubt that if statistics were available we would find that the sweatshop workers, whose conditions and wages are even worse than those of the cotton workers, return even a smaller profit to their employers.

We have thus proven by statistics what common observation led us to vocated by many and frequently rebelieve, that high profits are not dependent on low wages, and that the higher the wages are the higher the ated inheritance and income tax, profits are. Indeed, wages in any given industry might be indefinitely advanced without decreasing in any to their size degree the profits of capital. Take the printing business for example. If, through the power of the union and other causes, the wages of the printers were advanced 50 per cent. If this fairly then the owner is justly entitled advance was forced upon every shop in the country, the employers would proportionately than the owners of simply advance the price of their product sufficient to meet this advance in wages, and their profits would re- from a rebber a portion of his plunder main the same as before. The effect and allowing him to continue his operof this increased price would somewhat lessen the demand for printed matter and the increased wages would draw into the trade more printers, tained as many large ones. In fact, These two causes would ultimately re- it is quite impossible to fix an arbiduce wages to their old level. If the employers tried to retain the benefit of this lowered wages by keeping up the price of their products it would bring more capital into the business increase competition and thus reduce profits to the old figure. Thus the law of competition and of supply and de mand would continue wages and profits. But I think I have brought sufficient evidence to prove that Marx was absolutely mistaker when he assumed that the surplus value of labor was appropriated by

Some Great Fortunes.

We are told that 90 per cent of the per cent of the people. Whether these Its power further increased through proportions are exact or not, we do the construction of its own pipe lines know that an increasing amount of for the transportation of oil, and its hands of fewer and fewer owners. It competitors except on its own terms.

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DON'T ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE IF YOU WANT THE BEST RESULTS.

And first a few words on a plan for dissipating these great fortunes, al- special privileges to none. Let us also Salt Lake. This proposal is a graduwhich shall take an increasing portion of these great fortunes in proportion

The injustice and futility of such a proposal is apparent when we consider that these fortunes have been accumulated fairly or unfairly; that if to it and should pay no greater tax less wealth. If he has accumulated it unfairly, then the tax is like taking ations for the accumulation of wealth. Then many small fortunes or portions of small fortunes are as unfairly obtrary limit to the accumulation wealth, to say at what point just ac cumulation ceases and unjust accumulation begins, or to attempt to tax great fortunes out of existence. Let a man accumulate all he can so long as he gives value for it.

The Rockefeller Fortune.

Probably the largest fortune in this country is that if the Rockefellers, but only in a small degree is it the legitimate returns to capital. It is the unjust profits of monopoly. It began first in securing a monopoly of the oil fields. Its power of increasing profits grew with the special transportation vealth of this country is held by 10 privileges it extorted from railways. vealth is being absorbed into the refusal to transport the oil of its

the source of some of these great for- for extracting great profits. But le tunes, and it may throw some light on us declare that pipe lines, like railthe question of where surplus values ways, are public utilities and shall be owned and operated by all the people and for the use of all the people, with put in operation the self-evident prop osition that the oil fields of the country were not a gift of the Creator to a w men, but they belong equally t all men, and that every man has an equal right to the use of these oil fields by paying all the people for such use. With these two changes made, power of extortion would ever such an immense aggregation of capi tal as the Standard Oil have? None whatever. It could not prevent competition. Its profits at first might b somewhat greater than its competitors, owing to its superior facilities for production and distribution, but there is no lack of capital, and its competit ors would soon organize production and distribution as perfectly as the Standard Oil has done

In my next article I will point out the sources of a few other great for tunes, and show how such accumulations may be rendered impossible with out Socialism.

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